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ANTHROPOLOGIC MISCELLANEA

Pacific Scientific Institution. — The corporate organization of the Pacific Scientific Institution was completed at Honolulu on December 13, by the acceptance of its charter, the adoption of by-laws, and the election of officers. The board of trustees consists of Governor Walter F. Frear, chairman; L. A. Thurston, vice chairman; President A. F. Griffiths, of Oahu College, secretary; Richard H. Trent, treasurer. William Alanson Bryan, who conceived the undertaking of the work the Institution is created to carry on, and who formulated its plans, was chosen president of the Institution. On accepting the appointment he made a report which showed the substantial support the undertaking has already received from influential citizens in Hawaii. In fact the gifts to it which have already been practically made, when they are announced, will challenge interest by their munificence.

According to an official statement published in *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser* of Honolulu, the main object of the Pacific Scientific Institution will be to organize, equip, and carry out a complete scientific exploration of the Pacific ocean and of its two thousand islands. Its chief energies will be devoted primarily to the solution of ethnological questions. The origin and migration of the various races of man inhabiting the vast region to be explored are matters whose solution would illumine the evolution of civilization and the condition of the human family anterior to written history or the records of reliable tradition. Intermingled with the elucidation of these perplexing problems are many other questions affecting the inhabitants of the Pacific which must be solved satisfactorily before a complete history of the human race can be attempted. To collect the whole of available Pacific lore and to make it so available to the scientific worker that its innumerable data can be investigated and compared, the assistance of scientific workers in many departments of natural history must be invoked. The ocean itself must be made to yield the secrets of its currents. These together with the winds of this vast region have no doubt played a great part in the distribution not only of the more humble natural species, but have facilitated the migration of the human race itself. The configuration of the ocean beds must be accurately determined and a knowledge acquired of the inhabitants not only of his great deep but of the island littorals and of the coral reefs.

The absolute necessity of undertaking the work at once is shown by the silent havoc which is relentlessly destroying so many native forms and primitive customs. Unless the investigation be prosecuted energetically now, in a very few years the attempt will be too late. Ten years in the condition of primitive man in the Pacific will bring about incalculable changes, and the same length of time will obliterate, forever, innumerable unrecorded zoological and botanical specimens.

With headquarters at Honolulu, parties of trained scientific workers will be dispatched on a specially-equipped steamer to the various island groups. At convenient centers substations will be established through which communication with the home office will be maintained. Each expedition will consist of properly-trained experts who will carefully record from each group everything of scientific interest. A careful and elaborate series of anthropometric measurements and other data will be tabulated; the technology, arts, manufactures, medicines, laws, and religion of the inhabitants will be studied, together with their language, mythology, legend, and general history.

The great work of exploration will, it is anticipated, be completed in about fifteen years. As soon as it can be made available for publication, exhaustive accounts upon the ethnology, anthropology, and zoology of each group will be published. The most important work of the printing of the results of the expedition, which will probably fill a hundred quarto volumes, will be deferred until the final work of exploration has been achieved and all the data relating thereto reduced to order. The chief and monumental work of publication will then be undertaken. Under the assistance of the foremost students of America and Europe the results of the whole expedition will be examined and compared.

As one result of the survey, probably the most wonderful and extensive collection of ethnological specimens that has ever been brought together from one region will be assembled in Honolulu. The disposition of these objects will be a matter of great concern, and it is hoped that the main collection will be retained to augment the already goodly collection in the local museum.

The honor of successfully setting in operation the great project of Pacific exploration is chiefly due to Mr W. A. Bryan, for many years a prominent scientific worker in the Pacific. A keen student of nature and a trained naturalist, with natural ability for organization and administration, resolute and practical, he long ago appreciated the great benefit to mankind to be derived from the accomplishment of the work which he is now called to direct. After years of close study of the successes and fail-

ures of former Pacific expeditions, and of the conditions necessary to a survey of this region, Mr Bryan undertook, as curator of the Bishop Museum, voyages to various outlying islands in the Pacific. In this manner he gained much valuable experience for the actual prosecution of the work.

Anthropology in Education for the Foreign Service. — It has long been felt that consuls appointed to foreign countries by the United States have not had adequate opportunity to acquaint themselves with the peoples to whom they have been assigned. For this reason it has been asserted that the consulate has never as a whole yielded the results anticipated or required by the Government. Recently, the easy-going philanthropic methods of appointing these officers have given way to a system offering a progression and permanence in these positions that will work a radical and salutary change, and the educational feature become an important adjunct of our consular service.

The training of public servants to represent the interests of the country in foreign lands may be undertaken largely under governmental auspices, through the agencies at the command of our political organization. Thus the minutiae of official forms and procedure may be readily learned in the Consular Bureau, and other important data may be gathered from the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce and Labor, the Immigration Bureau, the Patent Office, the Census Bureau, the Army Medical Museum, the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and the schools of the universities here in Washington. The Philadelphia Commercial Museum and other museums and commercial bodies in business centers also can contribute to this educational scheme, which is an extension of our higher education to an economic sphere. It will be necessary that these agencies be correlated, and a course at once simple and comprehensive laid out. It is questionable whether the Government would find it feasible, or advisable, for the present at least, to undertake the establishment of a preparatory institution for officials designated for foreign service, like those in operation in Great Britain, Germany, and France, or of late introduction in Mexico, but it should be done. There seems here a field which could be occupied by our universities, and without invidious comparisons with other centers and only as a generalization from known facts, Washington presents unexampled facilities for this sphere of effort.

It is recognized that the basis of education for foreign service is anthropological, since most of the misunderstandings and frictions between alien peoples has been due to lack of knowledge concerning racial habits, customs,

and modes of thought. Anthropology as a practical science, that is, one which is of service to the state, even to the test of an economic return, may be appropriately applied as a basis of education for foreign service. The history of the contact of civilized with uncivilized peoples is replete with examples of the disasters which an application of the principles of anthropology would have averted. Most nations have learned in the school of experience the methods of dealing with their foreign possessions. The Sepoy mutiny, for example, was the result of ignorance of native customs which cost thousands of lives and immense treasure. There are many instances as familiar, so that it may be said that most of the misunderstandings and friction between alien peoples has been due to lack of knowledge respecting racial habits, customs, and beliefs. Anthropology supplies a cure for the narrow prejudices and illusions of racial superiority that militate against progress in diplomacy. It is fundamental also in the exercise of that science whether the skill is required in large international questions or in minor matters connected with the introduction of our products. For this reason it would be well to insist strongly upon a course giving this groundwork, and it is in this service that practical as well as theoretical anthropology would be valuable. On the pedagogic side the university could present courses in ethnology which would bring together in reasonable compass the salient facts of race characteristics, including the varieties of mankind, subdivisions into units and distribution in ethnogeographic areas, their arts, etc. This should be a scheme related to other branches already taught.

Native arts, for instance, offer a point of approach for commercial exploitation in which anthropology can serve business. The study of the industrial arts of civilized peoples, which is a branch of this science, furnishes knowledge of the mineral, animal, and vegetal wants of peoples, the processes and inventions involved in their preparation, the agencies through which they are distributed, and the methods by which they are utilized and enjoyed.

What man does to supply his natural wants is entirely disproportionate to that which he does to supply his artificial wants, so that a proper stimulation of the latter would tend to increase enormously the commerce of the world. Culture advances through wants incited and supplied, and with uncivilized tribes the entrance of the trader outweighs all other influences. When artificial wants are gratified with materials that are substituted for things to which man has been accustomed, progress is rapid. This is a catering to definite wants that has been studied by England, Germany, France, and other European nations. It is an anthropological

method that benefits trade immensely, and though, by its alteration of primitive conditions, it seems unfavorable for the science, yet during its study great results are attained by securing a scientific knowledge of peoples through facilitating intercourse with them.

WALTER HOUGH.

Adolf Furtwängler. — We regret to record the death, on October 12, of Dr Adolf Furtwängler, renowned for his studies in classical archeology. Dr Furtwängler was born in Freiburg, Germany, June 30, 1853, and immediately after graduation from the University of Munich, in 1876, became associated with the Imperial German Institute, first in Italy, later in Greece. In a recent issue of *Records of the Past*, Dr Edmund von Mach says of this noted scholar: "At the excavations at Olympia he was present, and in 1878 he was actually in charge of this tremendous enterprise. In 1879 he was called to the University of Bonn, and in the next year to the Royal Museum in Berlin, where he left a few years later to accept sole charge of the Glyptothek in Munich, and to fill the professorship of classical archeology. In 1901, without relinquishing his other positions, he began excavations in Aigina and Orchomenos.

"Adolf Furtwängler was an inspiring teacher. His wonderful mind grasped the minutest details and his equally remarkable memory stored them for ready use, but he had breadth of vision — discerned essentials. He knew his subject as no other. He was at home in every museum, in Boston as well as St Petersburg; in Rome and Athens and Madrid, and all the public and private galleries of England. He knew the literature of his subject in its many ramifications, but his knowledge was essentially not book knowledge. He was kind and helpful to the beginner, but almost cruelly impatient of the mistakes of older men. He was, therefore, often attacked, and while he entered manfully into the feuds forced upon him, he generally bore himself with dignity.

"His untiring activity, his spirited writings, his eager and persistent search for more light on ancient art, his enthusiastic lectures, his versatility, and even at times his mistaken guesses as to the identity of statues, brought life into a study which was threatened with the death of self-sufficient acceptance of traditions. Until Furtwängler came one did not know how much there was still to learn of ancient art.

"His admirers, and they are legion, believe that there never was and never can be a man of such learning in a special field, and of such inspiring personality as Adolf Furtwängler. And even his professional opponents, while disputing this or that theory, call him a great man. Europe

and America have suffered a great loss in his death. Those who knew him and loved him are comforted at the thought that death claimed him in Greece, eager to the last to spread light over the scattered remains of antiquity. By his death, as well as by his whole life, he taught the nations to love and revere the memories of the glorious past of Greece and Rome."

The Sixteenth International Congress of Americanists will be held at Vienna, September 9 to 14, 1908. All persons interested in (*a*) the aboriginal races of America, their origin, distribution, history, physical characteristics, languages, customs, and religions; (*b*) the monuments and the archeology of America; or (*c*) the history of the discovery and occupancy of the New World, are invited to become either members or associates. The fee for members is four dollars; that for associates is one dollar. Members alone are entitled to all the privileges of the Congress and to receive its published proceedings. Communications presented to the Congress may be oral or written, and, according to the custom followed at former meetings, the languages admitted are German, English, French, Italian, and Spanish. The time allowed for the reading of each paper shall, as a rule, not exceed twenty minutes, but exceptions may be made in case of subjects of particular interest and general importance. For the discussions the time limit is five minutes for each speaker. All papers submitted to the Congress will, on the approval of the committee, be printed in the Proceedings. The officers of the committee of organization are: Wilhelm, Baron Weckbecker, aulic councillor and director of the Chancery of the First Chamberlain of H. I. R. Majesty, *President*; Dr Karl Toldt, president of the Anthropological Society of Vienna, and Dr Emil Tietze, president of the Imperial Geographical Society, *Vice-presidents*; Franz Heger of the Imperial Museum of Natural History, *General Secretary*; Dr Leo Bouchal, *Secretary*; Dr Karl Ausserer (Lenau-gasse 2, Vienna VIII/1, Austria), *Assistant Secretary and Treasurer*.

How Were the Mounds Built? — Dr Cyrus Thomas, in the *American Anthropologist* for April-June, 1907, discusses the question of the amount of soil in the great Cahokia mound near St Louis, and the time required for its erection. To the facts adduced in his article and the puzzling problems thereby presented, Dr Thomas invites the attention of archeologists and antiquarians. I am glad that this interesting subject has been brought forward at this time, for I have been interested in it for many years as regards the building of the mounds in Canada, Minnesota, and the Dakotas. As early as the year 1887 I came to the conclusion that each

mound of the Northwestern states had been built by successive additions at intervals. This was reported by me in a paper on "Aboriginal Monuments of North Dakota" before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1889. The evidence is twofold, namely, the presence of two or more burial pits or graves in a mound, the contents of which graves have marked differences in decomposition; and, secondly, the signs of disturbance and the difference of compactness in the material of the mound itself. These two things have been so clearly visible in many of the mounds that I consider it impossible to regard them as accidental. My intention being to discuss this question at an early date in the account of my present season's field work, I shall not attempt to enter more fully into it in this communication.

THE MUSEUM,
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

HENRY MONTGOMERY.

Archeological Work in Arizona. — During the last season the Committee on American Archeology of the Archeological Institute of America offered properly qualified students the privilege of joining the field expeditions of the Institute in Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico. A number of students availed themselves of the opportunity to participate in the practical work of exploration, mapping, and excavation of ruins in the San Juan and Rio Grande basins. These expeditions closed on October 1. Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution the committee is authorized to announce that the Government excavations at Casa Grande, in the Gila valley, Arizona, were resumed November 1, under the direction of Dr J. Walter Fewkes, to continue during the fall and winter, and that students may arrange through the Archeological Institute to participate in the work at this site. As Government institutions are not permitted to accept volunteer services, Dr Fewkes is authorized to pay a limited number of students (not to exceed ten) for their services in connection with the work a nominal salary of ten dollars per month, it being understood that they provide for their own traveling expenses and subsistence. This nominal salary will about cover field subsistence at Casa Grande. Students desiring to avail themselves of this opportunity should correspond with the undersigned as early as convenient. Applications should be accompanied by the recommendation of the professor under whom the applicant has studied.

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Santo Domingo Antiquities. — The press announces that President Morales of the Republic of San Domingo has taken steps for the preservation, "for the glory of the republic," of the archeological objects in that country and for the establishment of a national museum for that purpose. In a recent proclamation on the subject the President says:

"The archeological objects found in the territory of the republic are those which belonged to our aborigines, to the epoch of the discovery of the island by Columbus, or to the period just succeeding that glorious event, and they are found on the surface of the earth or underground, in caves, caverns, mountains, sites of cities buried by earthquakes and in the ruins of those destroyed by time or abandoned by their inhabitants, as well as in other places.

"These objects are declared to be the exclusive property of the nation and therefore shall not be taken from the country nor appropriated by private persons.

"Private collections, made prior to the date of this decree, are excepted, but under no pretext whatever shall they be carried out of the republic.

"Any person violating the provisions of this decree shall be punished according to the law."

Phillips Academy Lectures. — The Department of Archeology of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., has announced the following course of free lectures:

October 31 — Evolution and the Ascent of Man (illustrated), Warren K. Moorehead.

November 21 — Prehistoric Man in Europe (illustrated), Charles Peabody.

December 5 — Prehistoric Man in America (illustrated), Warren K. Moorehead.

January 9 — The Plains Indians (illustrated), Warren K. Moorehead.

January 23 — Mound Building Tribes (illustrated), Warren K. Moorehead.

February 6 — Prehistoric and Primitive Art (illustrated), Charles Peabody.

February 20 — The Cliff Dwellers (illustrated), Warren K. Moorehead.

March 5 — Central and South American Archeology (illustrated), Charles Peabody.

March 19 — The Pueblo Culture (illustrated), Warren K. Moorehead.

April 2 — The American Indian in History and His Destiny, Warren K. Moorehead.

The Sparkman Manuscripts. — The Department of Anthropology of the University of California has acquired the linguistic and ethnological

manuscripts of the late Philip Stedman Sparkman. Mr Sparkman, by birth an Englishman, had lived long in Southern California. For a number of years preceding his death his business had brought him into frequent contact with the Luiseño Indians and had left him considerable time for the pursuit of an avocation. Becoming interested in the Indians, he spent this time in a study of their language, which he came to speak somewhat and to understand almost perfectly. In seven years he prepared one of the most exhaustive grammatical descriptions ever made of any American language, besides a Luiseño-English and an English-Luiseño dictionary of from three thousand to five thousand terms each. He also collected texts to illustrate the grammar, and prepared an account of the ethno-botany and mode of life of the Luiseños. The grammar is of particular value in that no description of the structure of any Shoshonean language has ever been published, beyond the brief sketch by Mr Sparkman of Luiseño itself in the *American Anthropologist* for 1905.

Dr G. B. Gordon, curator of ethnology in the University of Pennsylvania Museum, who spent the summer in Alaska, conducting the work of the University Expedition, returned to Philadelphia at the end of October, bringing with him an extensive ethnological collection from the valley of the Kuskokwim river. The expedition reached the head of the Kuskokwim from the Fairbanks district and floated down its entire length during the summer. On the upper river very few natives were encountered; these are members of the Déné group, speaking a language similar to that of the Tanana Indians at Fort Gibbon, on the Yukon. Half-way down the river the ethnic conditions become much more complex. Here an Eskimo influence is apparent. A Déné element still survives, together with a third element whose identification forms an interesting problem. At the mouth of the river and for 300 miles up its course, the population is chiefly Eskimo.

Anthropology at Harvard. — We have received an outline of the lectures for the first and second half-years in the introductory course in anthropology at Harvard College. The lectures are :

Introduction.

Somatology.

Prehistoric Archeology.

I. — Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia : Eolithic Culture ; Paleolithic Culture ; Neolithic Culture ; Bronze Culture ; Iron Culture.

II. — North and South America : Early Man in America (Paleolithic Man) ; Shell Heaps or "Kitchen Middens" ; Mound Culture ;

Pueblo Culture (the Southwest) ; Mexican and Central American Culture ; South American (Peruvian) Culture.
Ethnology : The Arts, Sociology, Religion, Language.
Ethnography.

WITH the assistance of Yale University, and at the initiative of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, the publication is planned of a volume of several hundred pages illustrating the collection of pre-historic relics obtained by the late Professor O. C. Marsh, and gathered in the province of Chiriqui, Panama. There will be some seven hundred illustrations, on which draftsmen from New York are already at work, besides a set of chromolithographs made in Germany. Dr George Grant MacCurdy, Curator of the anthropological section of Peabody Museum, will prepare the volume.

IN THE SERIES of non-technical lectures descriptive of the achievements of science and modern scholarship during the academic year 1907-1908 of Columbia University, Professor Boas delivered the lecture on Anthropology, December 18, and Professor Wheeler that on Archeology, January 8. Professor Giddings will deliver the lecture on Sociology, February 26 ; Professor Woodworth that on Psychology, March 11, and Professor Jackson that on Philology, April 1.

DR PAUL HAUPT, of Johns Hopkins University, honorary associate in historic archeology in the United States National Museum, has been designated by Secretary Walcott as the representative of the National Museum and the Smithsonian Institution at the Fifteenth International Congress of Orientalists to be held in Copenhagen during the second half of the month of August, 1908.

DR CHARLES PEABODY, of the anthropological department of Harvard University, has returned from a four-months archeological tour abroad. He officially represented the Peabody Museum and the Division of Anthropology at the Prehistoric Congress of France held at Autun, and at the International Reunion of Anthropologists held at Cologne.

DURING THE early part of the present year the Anthropological Institute was requested by King Edward to add "Royal" to its existing title, thus showing it to be under the patronage of the Crown. This having been duly accepted by a vote of the Council, the official name became the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

MESSRS L. J. DE G. DE MILHAU and J. W. Hastings, who accompanied the South American expedition from the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, in 1906-07 as ethnologists, have returned to this country after a successful trip to the region of the Madre de Dios. Dr Farabee and Dr Horr will continue the work in the field.

A PORTRAIT of Dr Arthur J. Evans, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, has been presented to Oxford University by a number of those interested in archeology, including fifty-five American subscribers. The portrait, which is the work of Sir William B. Richmond, R.A., depicts Dr Evans in the ruins of the Palace of Knossos.

CAPTAIN DR GEORG FRIEDERICI, of Kiel, Germany, former attache of the German embassy in Washington, and noted for his studies of American Indian subjects, expects to undertake, early in the spring of 1908, an expedition to the Bismarck archipelago in the South Pacific in company with Professor Sapper.

DR GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY, curator of the archeological collection of Peabody Museum, Yale University, has during the last summer mapped out the state of Connecticut for a systematic archeological survey, bearing particularly on traces of the Connecticut Indians.

DR FRIEDRICH S. KRAUSS, of Vienna, has translated into German, with notes, the late Captain John G. Bourke's *Scatologic Rites*. Dr Krauss has also about ready for publication Volume IV of his *Anthropophyteia* and another volume of Slavic folklore.

DR BERTHOLD LAUFER, lecturer in anthropology in Columbia University, has accepted the position of curator in the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago and has proceeded on a journey to Tibet, where he will spend three years.

DR J. W. LOWBER, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., of Austin, Texas, has returned from Europe, where he has been studying the great universities and museums both on the continent and in Great Britain.

THE Société d'Anthropologie de Paris has elected Dr Aleš Hrdlička, of the United States National Museum, an associate foreign member. Heretofore he had been a corresponding member.

M. LE DUC DE LOUBAT has been honored by election as an associate member of L'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres of France.

DR J. G. FRAZER, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has accepted the new chair of social anthropology in the University of Liverpool.